THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, & GENERAL ADVERTISER

RICHMOND:—PRINTED (EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY) BY AUGUSTINE DAVIS, AT FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM—PAID IN ADVANCE.

NUMBER 1021.] SATURDAY, JULY 31, 1802. [VOLUME XVII.

Miss Robbins,

LATELY FROM LONDON,

Proposes to open in Richmond a

Boarding-School,

For the reception of

YOUNG LADIES.

HER education she flatters herself has been such as to render her adequate to the undertaking. Those young Ladies who may be confided to her tuition will be instructed in the English and French Languages, Writing and Arithmetic, with every other useful and polite accomplishment. Particular care will be paid to their morals, and every requisite attention will be given them.

The most approved masters for Music, Dancing, &c. will be engaged.

Persons desirous of being further informed of the subscriber, are requested to apply to the Rev'd. Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Gallego, Mr. William Hay, and Messrs. Macmurdo & Fisher.

Richmond, July 22, 1802.

In obedience to a decree of the Honorable the High Court of Chancery of the Richmond District, will be sold, for ready money, on Monday the 30th of August, at the late mansion house of Holt Richeson, deceased, in the county of King William, that valuable

Tract of Land,

LYING on Pomonkey River, and bounded partly by Cohoke Mill Creek, containing, by an old survey, 471 acres; also that valuable MILL, known by the name of Cohoke, and the Land annexed to her; about twenty likely NEGROES, among whom there are several valuable Black-Smiths and house Servants; the stock of Hogs, Horses, Cattle and Sheep, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Plantation Utensils, &c. by (6w)

The COMMISSIONERS.

King-William County, July 4, 1802.

THE FOLLOWING

SCHEME

OF A

LOTTERY,

Is to raise the sum of two thousand dollars, for the purpose of repairing the buildings of

Washington Henry Academy.

THIS Seminary was once second to none in the State, except William and Mary; and its healthiness of situation and contiguity to Richmond, renders its re-establishment an object of great importance to the citizens of that place. An hour's ride in any emergency may obtain the best medical aid, and place children immediately under the care and management of their parents.

The prizes in this Lottery are certainly not so large as to attract in any very great degree the mercenary; while they afford, from the few blanks to a prize, a fair chance for profitable returns to those who may purchase tickets. It is the promotion of an institution so valuable to society, which ought to command the liberality of the public in general, but in an eminent degree those who reside near the place, and are consequently more immediately interested. It is presumed that if the importance of reviving this Academy, was justly appreciated, the citizens of the adjacent counties would of themselves immediately purchase all the tickets.

1	prize	of	500	500
2	do	of	300	600
5	do	of	100	500
10	do	of	50	500
50	do	of	20	1000
390	do	of	10	3900
1000	do	of	7	7000
1458				14,000
2800 tickets at five dollars, not quite two blanks to a prize				14,000

It is proposed by the above scheme, to raise 2000 dollars, by discount upon prizes alone:—which, at 15 per cent. will be the sum desired.

TICKETS are sold by the trustees,* & the money received from time to time, is directed to be deposited in the treasury, for the use of the successful adventurers, or of the purchasers of such tickets respectively, if any accident should require a reimbursement.

* Thomas Tinsley, Edmund Randolph, M. Jones, Wm. Pollard, Gervas Storrs, John Seabrook, John A. Richardson, Samuel Scherrer, Roger Gregory, jun. Wm. Trueheart, Thomas Starke, Benjamin Pollard, Henry Timberlake, Benjamin Oliver, jun. John D. Blair.

Richmond, July 17, 1800.

The Lead Mines,

In Wythe County for Sale.

VIRGINIA:

In the High Court of Chancery, for the Richmond district, June 8th, 1802.

BETWEEN,

Edmund Pendleton and Peter Lyons, surviving administrators of the estate of John Robinson, dec. Pltffs.

AND

Mary Byrd, widow and administratrix of the honorable William Byrd, Esq. deceased, Charles Carter, of Shirley, John Byrd, son, heir and devisee of the said William Byrd, deceased, Robert Nelson, Esq. and Susanna his wife, and Polly Robinson, sisters and co-heirs of John Chiswell Robinson, deceased, Patrick Henry, Esq. Charles Lynch, Charles Carter of Stafford, and Elizabeth his wife, William Griffin and Susanna his wife, William Nelson, & Lucy his wife, and —— Lewis, eldest son and heir of Mary Lewis, deceased, which said Elizabeth, Susanna, Mary and Lucy, were daughters and co-heirs of John Chiswell and John Carter Littlepage, Defts.

ON the petition of Samuel Payne and John Feild, with the assent of the plaintiffs in this cause, and for reasons appearing to the court, the money for which the Lead-Mines mentioned in the decree of this court pronounced on the eighth day of November, one thousand seven hundred and ninety one, together with fourteen hundred acres of land thereunto belonging, not having been paid by Moses Austin and company, the purchasers, or any person for them, according to the times limited for payment in, and by that decree, and the condition of the bond given to secure the payment thereof, by Stephen Austin and Moses Austin, partners of the said company, and their sureties, of whom the petitioners are two, it is the opinion of the court, and it is decreed and ordered accordingly, that the sale made in pursuance of that decree be set a side, and that the premises aforesaid be again sold by public auction, at the door of the Eagle-Tavern in the city of Richmond, to the highest bidder, on or before the seventeenth day of August next; that the said Lead Mines and premises be sold on a credit of nine months for one moiety of the purchase money, and eighteen months for the other, that bond and good security bearing interest from the day of sale be entered into by the purchaser or purchasers, and made payable to John Wickham, John Warden and Wm. Hay, who are appointed commissioners to conduct the said sale either jointly or by any two of them, and to take the said bond, in trust for such person, or persons, as shall upon the final decree be adjudged to be entitled to the said purchase money, it being intended, that the same shall abide the decision of the court, in like manner as the said land and premises would have done, had no sale been directed by this, or the aforesaid decree, but this decree is made upon the following conditions, to wit, that the bond entered into by the former purchasers and their sureties shall remain as a security for any sums which may be found deficient, between the purchase money to be raised by the sale now directed, and what is now due on the said bond for principal and interest, together with all rents accrued or accruing on the premises since the said former sale, with all expenses to be occasioned by the sale now directed: that in case more than sufficient for these purposes shall be raised by that sale, the same shall be applied to the credit of the said former purchasers: that the sum of five thousand pounds current money of Virginia at the least, shall be bidden for the said Lead Mines and premises upon the terms aforesaid, on failure of which, the commissioners aforesaid, or any two of them are further directed to make no sale, in the event of a sale to make no conveyance, until the money is paid, or until the further order of this court, to make known the conditions aforesaid, in an advertisement to be published for eight weeks successively in two of the gazettes printed in the city of Richmond, describing the property to be sold, and advertising the time and place of sale, and to make report of their proceedings in pursuance of this decree, to this court, in order to a final decree.

A Copy,
Teste,
PETER TINSLEY, C. H. C. C. R. D.

Richmond, June 18, 1802.

☞ The property mentioned in the foregoing decree, will be sold, upon the terms and under the conditions therein specified, at the door of the Eagle Tavern in this city, on Tuesday the seventeenth day of August next, between the hours of ten A. M. and two P. M. by

JOHN WARDEN,
JOHN WICKHAM,
Wm. HAY, } *Com'rs.*

N. B. A description of the works and the improvements made by the present proprietors, drawn up by Stephen Austin, one of the company, is lodged with the commissioners to be shewn to any person who may be inclined to purchase. (12aw8w)

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200 *Dollars Reward.*

Ran away from the subscriber on the 28th of May, 1800, a negro man named

JIM or JAMES,

ABOUT 6 feet 1 or 2 inches high, 25 or 26 years old, right black, thick lips, and remarkable big feet, with a lump upon the top of one of them, when he went off, as big as a hickory nut, which proceeded from a thorn being stuck nearly through. He stayed about Manchester until the month of August, from whence he went to City Point or Norfolk, and since I have heard of his going to Philadelphia and New-York, (at one of which places I am inclined to believe he now is,) employed on board of some vessel, which it is probable he part of his time makes a practice of, and the balance of his time I am induced to believe he works about Norfolk or City Point, or on board of the vessels. I have several different times heard from him, and he was always engaged in business of that nature. He had when he left Manchester, by some means or other obtained a free pass, and I suppose passes as a free man. I am satisfied of his having been to Manchester frequently since his elopement, where he has a brother in the possession of Mr. Leach, by the name of Simon, who I expect carried him down the river when he first went, and I have every reason to suppose he is at this time either at Norfolk or City Point.

I will pay the above reward to any one that will deliver him to me in the upper end of Buckingham, 23 or 24 miles above the courthouse. I forwarn all masters of vessels from taking on board or carrying him out of this state.

THOMAS LOGWOOD.

May 16, 1802. (6w)

The Partnership of

CAMPBELL & CLARK

WAS dissolved by mutual consent on the 8th instant. Those who have claims against that concern will please apply for payment to SAMUEL CLARK; and those indebted, are desired to make payment to him.

Archibald Campbell.
Samuel Clark.

SAMUEL CLARK

WILL carry on business in the house formerly occupied by Campbell & Clark.

He has on hand a good assortment of DRY GOODS, and is in expectation of his customary supplies, which he will dispose of on moderate terms for Cash, approved Notes, or Country Produce.

Richmond, July 27, 1802.

Land for Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale, that valuable plantation known by the name of

Strawberry Hill;

CONTAINING 430 acres of land, lying on Chicahominy swamp, distant about five miles from the city of Richmond. The large proportion of rich low grounds which produce such profitable grass, and the quantity of valuable timber, such as oak, ash, maple, &c. belonging to this tract of land, render it of great value. There is an elegant situation for a house, and there is a variety of choice fruit trees, which have been planted several years ago; besides that, there are good peach and apple orchards which generally bear well. The buildings on the land are in indifferent condition. The premises will be shewn by the overseer now residing there, and possession may be had on the 1st day of January next, with permission to sow wheat in the fall. The purchaser may be accommodated with corn, fodder and hay. For terms apply to Mr. Corbin Braxton of King William county, or to Mr. Carter Braxton of King and Queen county.

ELIZABETH BRAXTON.

July 28th, 1802.

On Friday the 6th of August, will be sold at auction, at the late dwelling-house of *William Nicolson*, deceased,

THE household and kitchen FURNITURE of the said decedent; consisting of Feather Beds, Tables, Chairs, &c. and white Wine Vinegar, in barrels.

Six months credit will be allowed the purchasers for all sums above 20 dollars, on giving bond and approved security; the bonds to bear interest from their date, if not punctually paid.

T. NICOLSON, Executor.

Richmond, July 26, 1802.

N. B. A Charriot with Harness for four Horses, belonging to the estate of Geo. Nicolson, deceased, will be sold on the same day, on 12 months credit.

From the (N. Y.) Daily Advertiser.

Extracts from BRUTUS, No. 3.

In perilous times, when iniquity and fraud are seen moving through the land, in the imposing garb and under the insidious appellation of exclusive Republicanism—when muffled villains are assassinating private characters, threatening with subversion the foundation of the government, and the very principles of the social compact—indifference would be criminal, and silence treason to the happiness of man. Impressed with a deep sense of these important truths, unawed by empty menaces, or vulgar epithets, influenced by no private considerations, I shall steadily, though at leisure, pursue the work I have begun—and if ought of passion or invective should mark my progress, it will arise from the nature of the subject, never from an intentional violation of propriety, or a momentary disrespect to the feelings of the community. With Philo Brutus I have nothing to do, and I should justly forfeit the confidence of the public, were I to notice any thing that appears in the polluted columns of the American Citizen. A wretch who owes his life to the patience of the country, and the benignity of its laws, can never be noticed by the author of these essays. He shall therefore for a moment be permitted to slumber in *fancied* security. Neither *pilfered* letters, nor *violated* seals shall now be raised to interrupt his repose, nor shall the recorded guilt of *midnight mischiefs* be presented to remind him of the playful levity of former days. With these horrid recollections it is not now intended to torment him. He has invited personal and judicial examination, in both perhaps he shall be gratified. His crimes and conduct may form the subject of a future number, they may be examined as a matter of curious speculation—and will be an instructive lesson to society. In the mean while, let him remember that there is a Being, who can penetrate the secret recesses of the human heart; can "rive the confines of hidden mischief;" and by ways mysterious but unerring, directs the arm of justice, to the sure detection & punishment of guilt. Let him shudder and remember, that neither a THIEF nor an assassin can escape; and that a fate awaits him, that will render him too infamous to be dreaded; harmless and inoffensive, because known and despised.

While making these observations I cannot check the painful recollection of that weak and ruinous policy, that invites to our shores, the profligate and abandoned of every nation—and opens every avenue to the insinuating influence of foreign vice and corruption. That destructive system which is admitting into the bosom of the country the itinerant preachers of disorder—the seeds of ruin, which received into a fruitful soil, and cherished by cultivation, will extend their poisonous efficacy to the vitals of the constitution—deranging, where they can, the government that protects them, and the country in which they live—blasting by their deleterious influence every thing they touch, and poisoning the sources of social comfort. Against danger so dreadful it behoves us to provide; our lives and property are equally the objects of their violence. On this subject I have had the satisfaction of once holding the same opinion with Mr. Jefferson. But he has departed it seems from those great and presidential maxims of government, which he once so eloquently promulgated in his Notes on Virginia.—The changes of his opinion may be traced in the law, to which he has lately affixed his signature. This dereliction of former principles will be a lasting monument of the inflability of his public opinions, and to his sorrow be recorded in the miseries of his country.

From the mistaken policy I have alluded to, from confidence misplaced, and an injudicious choice of friends, Mr. Jefferson will yet be involved in inextricable difficulties. But newly initiated into the mysteries of executive functions, he must be prepared to meet the treachery of the fawning foes that surround him. Of men, who, destitute of talents or patriotic motives, have no common principle to bind them to the state. Ignorant of the true interest of the country, they have no other object than personal aggrandizement.—They would willingly lead him into dilemmas, and rejoice at his distress. He is yet to learn, it seems, that there are men who, while they approach him in all the submissive and obsequious forms of humble sycophants, meditate his ruin, and invite occurrences that will shake to the centre the best interests of the country.

No where has his incaution been more conspicuous than in this state. We have seen him without reserve confiding in men who, until his elevation to the presidential chair, have uniformly been his enemies; who, before that period, beheld him with the most inveterate hatred. But the moment he was invested with the executive power of the nation, these pliant and flexible patriots, influenced by selfish and sordid views, were studious to conceal their enmity, and enjoy all the advantages they could derive, from avowing the warmest friendship, and the most unconditional attachment. Then those pure republicans who now so loudly proclaim their disinterested efforts for the public good, became the eulogists of Mr. Jefferson; and he the subject of their unbounded admiration. No one then was so great, so able, and patriotic. The men to whom I allude can without difficulty be pointed out. To preclude all misapprehension it may be proper to remark, that ever since the interesting and animated correspondence between Mr. Jefferson, while secretary of state, and Mr. Genet, then minister from France, and which in its progress became somewhat personal, the connections of this last gentleman have ever since spoken of the present executive in the severest language of reproach. From his private character, they extended their animadversions to his public conduct. They denounced him not only as an unworthy character, but an incapable officer. That sentimnnts like these have been uniformly held and expressed by governor Clinton, is notorious. When the republicans of this city were calling for the efforts of every man in the community who valued the principles of freedom, to assist in raising Mr Jefferson to the presidency, governor Clinton persisted in pronouncing him a nerveless political trimmer, unfit for the office they intended him, incompetent totally to the discharge of its numerous and important duties. This, neither he, nor his friends for him, *dare deny;* it is a fact that cannot be controverted. Nor can it be eluded by asserting, that these feelings and opinions, did not extend beyond the person who uttered them.

What then are we to think of men, who publicly profess attachments and sentiments which their hearts disavow? Who have dispositions so accommodating, while at one moment they defame a public character, at another can safely cringe to the object of their hatred; conceal their real sentiments, and prostitute their principles for the vile purposes of personal advancements? Can men of principles so base be entitled to that unlimited confidence which they so triumphantly claim? Are they worthy the exclusive patronage of a chief magistrate, to whose elevation they were compelled reluctantly to contribute? Upon these questions it behoves Mr. Jefferson to reflect, or he will soon feel the malignant effects of their friendship.

ADVERTISEMENT!

SOME time early in the winter 1800, I gave my receipt for a bond of *Richard B. Taylor's*, for about eleven pounds: I was to collect the amount. The gentleman said he lived in Manchester. I have never seen him since, nor the receipt. I wish him to come forward and bring the receipt, as I wish to have it settled.

WILLIAM GEDDY.

Richmond, July 23, 1802.

BY order of a Board of the Directors of the Manchester Turnpike Company, I hereby notify the Shareholders of the said company, that they are requested to meet at Mr. Brooks' Tavern in Manchester, the 30th day of August next, to supply a vacancy in the Directory.

DANIEL BEASLEY, Secretary

July 26, 1802. 10t†

TAKEN UP

BY the subscriber near Prince-Edward court house, a BLOOD BAY HORSE, 8 or 9 years old, about 15 hands high, shod all around, left hind foot white, a saddle spot on each side just behind his weathers. Appraised to twenty five pounds.

NATHANIEL JOURNEY.

June 28th, 1802. 3t‡

Just Received,

And for Sale at the Office of the Virginia Gazette,

AN ADDRESS

TO THE

PEOPLE OF THE U. STATES,

ON THE

POLICY OF MAINTAINING

A PERMANENT NAVY.

By an American Citizen.

PRICE—TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

Richmond, July 20, 1801.

E. W. Rootes,

HAS FOR SALE,

Bar Iron, by the Ton,
3d, 4d, 5d, and 6d Nails.
Coffee, by the Barrel or Bag;
N. E. Rum, by the Hogshead or barrel;
Apple Brandy;
Pork, by the Barrel;
Shad, ditto;
Port Wine, by the Cask;
Sherry, ditto;
Cotton Cards, in assorted Boxes;
Wool ditto, ditto;
Isle of Wight BACON;
A large and general assortment of SHOES,

AND

Patent Balances.

Richmond, April 28th, 1802.

For the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

Mr. DAVIS,

By giving the following piece a place in your uſeful paper, you will oblige one of your conſtant readers.

WHEN a man finds himſelf languiſhing on his death-bed, who has around him a parcel of little infants that he muſt leave unprotected, unleſs he can find ſome friend in whom he can place a confidence to take charge of them, and that confidence ſhould be abuſed, ought it not to render the perſon who has thus violated the truſt repoſed in *him*, contemptible in the eyes of all good men?

And is he not an infamous character, who can reconcile it to his feelings, to hold the property of his deceaſed friend in his poſſeſſion, after the Orphans have arrived at a full age to receive it—and he knows they are in real diſtreſs for the ſmall pittance due them from the labour of their deceaſed father?

Is he not doubly criminal who can betray his truſt to his friend, violate the ſacred oath of an Executor, and not even give the Legatees the pitiful ſatisfaction of the amount due them?

If there is ſuch a character, and he ſtands high in office at preſent, poſſeſſing much of the confidence of the citizens of this commonwealth—is it not a duty incumbent on thoſe acquainted with his conduct to drag him before the bar of public juſtice, and let him receive that teſtimony of public cenſure and contempt which he deſerves?

If theſe queſtions are anſwered in the affirmative, the writer of the preſent queries, as ſoon as convenience will admit of, will exhibit the character here alluded to, to the public view, with ſufficient teſtimony to ſupport his charges—and until then, he remains your friend, &c.

PUBLIUS.

Goochland, July 15, 1802.

For the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

Mr. DAVIS—

SIR,

In anſwer to the enquiries of ſeveral of your friends, as to what paſſage of the firſt volume of the Proſpect received the aſſiſtance of *Mr Jefferſon*, I annex for publication the following ſhort extract. My deſign in that paſſage was to expoſe the impropriety of Mr. Adams's conduct in ſending William Smith to Conſtantinople, in order to make a treaty with the Grand Seignior. With this view I wrote to Mr. Jefferſon, then at Monticello. His anſwer was, that he had made the ſtricteſt ſearch among his papers, but could not find the amount, as ſtated to himſelf and Mr. Adams, by the Count de Vergennes. The information contained in the laſt ſentence of the extract, I had from a member of Congreſs, on whoſe veracity I could rely, and who had it from the Spaniſh ambaſſador.

I am ſurpriſed at its being conſidered as wonderful that Mr. Jefferſon ſhould wiſh to encourage a book like *The Proſpect*. To *turn out* Mr. Adams, and to *ſucceed him*, was undoubtedly the wiſh neareſt Mr. Jefferſon's heart; and thoſe who are the loudeſt in reprobating him would be very glad to do the ſame thing by the beſt friend they ever had, when twenty-five thouſand dollars per annum were in the wind.

The letter was dated from Monticello, in Summer 1798; I have it among my papers. The Vice-Preſident did not ſubſcribe it, for he obſerved, that the period (to wit, *the approaching conteſt for the Preſidency*) was coming, he wrote as few letters as poſſible, on account of the notice, which at ſuch a time, the Poſt Offices uſually took of him. He ſaid that I would know from whom the letter came, without its being ſubſcribed. Indeed I could hardly fail to know, ſeeing that he dated it in his own hand writing, which I had often ſeen, from his own country ſeat, and ſeeing that he mentioned Mr. Adams as being ambaſſador to France, along with himſelf, in the body of this very letter. It occurred to me, that, even if the letter was to be broke up at a Poſt Office, his enemies would know it by all theſe marks to be *his* letter, juſt as well *without* his ſignature, as *with* it.

I am extremely ſorry that Mr. Jefferſon's name ſhould ever have been mentioned by me in theſe letters to Mr. Jones. I had not the leaſt idea that the public were to attach ſo much importance and curioſity to any thing which could have paſſed between the Preſident and me. But this will caution me to be more circumſpect in future.

I am, Sir,
Your's, &c.
JAMES T. CALLENDER.

Richmond, July 30th, 1802.

P. S I have juſt learned that the Executive Council paid *only* twelve hundred and fifty dollars to Mr. Jones for printing the pamphlet mentioned in laſt Recorder I had by miſinformation called it *fifteen hundred*. Still, however, he was paid four times more than the work was worth. I alſo underſtand that Thomas Nicolſon declared that he would have done the pamphlet* for three hundred dollars; but he had not an opportunity of making a formal offer.

* The Editor of this paper thinks it probable that Mr. Callender has alſo been miſinformed in regard to Mr. Nicolſon having declared that he would have printed the pamphlet for 300 dollars, for which, it appears, Mr. Jones charged and received 1250 dollars. However, as he has never ſeen the pamphlet, nor does he know the number printed, he will not venture an opinion as to the exorbitancy of the charge—but this much he knows from experience, that Mr. Nicolſon's charges for printing are as high as any other printer in the city.

Extract from the 1ſt vol. of The Proſpect.

"Some time after the peace of 1783, the Preſident and Mr. Jefferſon were joint ambaſſadors at Paris; they wanted to form a treaty with Algiers. As a prelude to that tranſaction, they conceived the deſign of a treaty with the Grand Seignior. They conſulted, on this ſubject, the Count de Vergennes. He anſwered, that at Algiers, the only two principles of action were money and fear; and that the Algerines paid ſome little attention to the Grand Seignior, when it ſuited their intereſt, but not otherwiſe. He ſubjoined, that the expence would be very conſiderable. The Chevalier de Yruzo ſays that, in his opinion, the charges of ſuch an affair could not be leſs than two millions of dollars, becauſe, from the Grand Vizier, downwards, a great number of public officers muſt receive preſents."

From the (N. E.) Palladium.

THE APPEAL—No. V.

PUBLIC CREDIT.

As ſoon as it was known that Mr. Jefferſon was elected preſident, ſerious apprehenſions were entertained for the preſervation of public credit. The long continued oppoſition of the party about to aſſume the adminiſtration of the government to the federal ſyſtem of credit, the invidious and odious light in which the public creditors had been ſteadily repreſented, ſhook all confidence in their diſpoſition to preſerve inviolate what they had often declared to be an intolerable evil.

Mr. Jefferſon, aware of theſe impreſſions, took the earlieſt opportunity to ſoothe all uneaſineſs, and remove all diſtruſt by ſolemnly recognizing, in his inaugural ſpeech, "*the honeſt payment of our debts and ſacred preſervation of the public faith*," as one of the eſſential principles of our government. This declaration, made under ſuch circumſtances, by the firſt magiſtrate of the nation, was cheriſhed as a firm ſecurity, by thoſe who had not then learned from experience how to eſtimate *promiſes*.

In the next public communication of the preſident, we find a propoſal to relinquiſh all the internal revenue, upon a "*reaſonable ground of confidence* that the remaining ſources would be adequate to ſupport the government, to pay the intereſt of the public debt, and diſcharge the principal in ſhorter periods than the *laws* or general expectation had contemplated"

It is obvious to remark upon this, that the laws had aſſigned *no limited period for the redemption of the debt*; they had made proviſions for paying the intereſt, and gradually redeeming the principal, which, upon a moderate calculation, would be effected within about twenty years. But it is not ſtrange, admitting Mr. Jefferſon's confidence to be reaſonable, that he ſhould be willing to prolong an evil to its fartheſt limits, when, by ſeizing this golden opportunity, he could ſhorten its duration? Why not avail himſelf of this fortunate criſis, to diſplay his patriotiſm, and give one inſtance of coincidence between profeſſions and practice? Perhaps this might have happened, had not *dear popularity* whiſpered that her intereſt would be the beſt promoted by the *repeal of taxes*. But in this inſtance, at leaſt, her ſuggeſtions have proved falſe and deluſive; for the ſacrifice of expediency and right have more than balanced her flimſy pretenſions. She is ſtript of her gorgeous apparel, her tinſel charms are vaniſhing, and ſhe will ſoon appear to be that hag, ſo diſguſting to pure and elevated minds.

The inexpediency of the repeal, propoſed by Mr. Jefferſon, and actually made by his friends in congreſs, is inferred from the immenſe loſs occaſioned by breaking up a ſure and well organized ſource of revenue, and the inability to meet the engagements, and uſual expences of the government, which will be the inevitable reſult of this meaſure. It is not within the compaſs of our deſign in theſe papers, to detail the arguments and calculations which produce this reſult; but we refer to the ſpeeches in congreſs, particularly to that of Mr. Griſwold, in which it appears, that taking ſuch eſtimates and calculations as have been admitted by both parties to be correct, with thoſe made by Meſſrs. Gallatin, Randolph, and others, the abolition of the internal revenues will inſure *an annual deficit of nearly one million of dollars*. This concluſion admits the reductions made in the naval and military department, but excludes any allowance for thoſe various contingent expences, which are conſtantly ariſing under every government. Where then are the revenues for paying the debt?

Again—A law of congreſs, paſſed on the third of March, 1795, provides, that all *ſurpluſſes* of revenue, which ſhall remain at the end of the year, and which at the next ſeſſion of congreſs ſhall not be otherwiſe appropriated or reſerved by law, ſhall, *ipſo facto*, become a part of the *ſinking fund*. This fund, by other proviſions, was veſted in certain commiſſioners, for the expreſs purpoſe of paying the intereſt and redeeming the principal of the public debt, and was to remain inviolable till the redemption ſhould be accompliſhed. Again, by other laws, often recognized and ſanctioned by congreſs, we find the duties of impoſt, and the exciſe on diſtilled ſpirits, the very tax which has been abroliſhed, ſolemnly pledged and mortgaged for the ſecurity of public creditors.—The avails of theſe taxes have been ſet apart by the government, under all the force and ſolemnity it could give for a regular payment of the intereſt and a gradual redemption of the principal of the debt.—The only qualifications annexed to theſe two proviſions of Congreſs, are, 1ſt, that all annual ſurpluſſes of revenue ſhall *ipſo facto* make a part of the ſinking fund *unleſs otherwiſe reſerved or appropriated by law*, and 2dly, that the impoſt and exciſe on diſtilled ſpirits *or other ſources of revenue of equal amount*, ſhall be appropriated to the payment of the intereſt and principal. Neither of theſe conditions includes the right* to aboliſh the tax upon diſtilled ſpirits; it therefore ſtood pledged by act of Congreſs till its late annihilation.

But to baniſh all foreboding of evil, and to heal the wounds of national faith, comes a bill with the ſplendid title of "*proviſion for paying off the* whole public debt *of the United States*. Here we cannot forbear to notice the *eclat* with which this bill was introduced, and the high credit which the miniſterialiſts aſſumed for this act of legiſlation. It was ſuddenly blazoned in every newſpaper, and "*proviſion for paying the* whole debt" every where met the eye in ſtaring capitals. Their ſacred regard to public faith was proclaimed by ten thouſand tongues; their proviſions for its preſervation were trumpeted in every corner. One would have thought, from the reception of its friends, that the bill was a work of *ſupererogation*, not that of common honeſty and juſtice; an exuberence of virtue, not its uſual and ſteady courſe. But when we know that this very bill, with its impoſing title, contains proviſions for reloaning, to an indefinite period, the whole of the Dutch debt, amounting to nine millions of dollars, we ſet down all thoſe exceſſions of complacency and triumph, as the tribute hypocriſy pays to virtue.—If the bill had been in fact, what it pretended to be, why ſhould it be the ſubject of eulogium? Would a common act of juſtice in a national legiſlature be thought worthy of ſuch marked applauſe? Proviſions for the ſame purpoſe had been made by the federal adminiſtration, but did the miniſterialiſts then hold the language of praiſe? Their motives are too obvious to be miſunderſtood.

In addition to theſe acts, whoſe operation can hardly fail to effect the very exiſtence of public credit, there are certain other corroborating proofs of a plain and unequivocal nature. Theſe are manifeſted in that bitter, vindictive ſpirit towards public creditors, which has, till the epoch of inaugural ſpeeches, characteriſed the preſent adminiſtration and its adherents. They have been denounced as ſpeculators, uſurers, and jews, and held up as objects ſo odious, that to cheat them would almoſt be deemed a virtue.—What then is the true value of an official promiſe, intended to ſooth the public mind, under its fears when balanced with thoſe declarations, made without any poſſible motives of concealment, in the very gaul of thoſe feelings which muſt now be diſguiſed? What confidence can we repoſe in one promiſe which is *ſanctioned by the violation of another?* Alas, they are made of ſuch ſtuff as dreams are, mere baubles thrown out to amuſe children.

We do not wiſh to multiply dangerous ſtraign the meaſures of government unjuſtly. We ſhould be glad to know that our apprehenſions were ill founded; but when we look around us and find nothing but profeſſions and promiſes, renewed as often as they are broken, we confeſs our confidence droops.

We remember that the economiſts and reformers of *France*, when about to ſeize upon the property of the Church, made the moſt ſolemn *promiſes* to provide for the ſupport of religion. We remember too, that they did ſeize the property, and we leave it to certain of our own philoſophers to inform us in what manner religion received its promiſed ſupport in *France*.

PUBLIUS LENTULUS.

From the AURORA of July 17.

To the Editor of the Aurora.

At the cloſe of the ſeſſion of congreſs which ended on the 1ſt of June, 1796, the ſecretary of war placed five hundred dollars in my hands, to be carried to Pittſburg, for the purpoſe of compenſating certain perſons engaged in tracing and detecting the progreſs and miſchievous intrigues of emiſſaries, employed on the weſtern frontiers and among the Indian tribes, by a foreign power, unfriendly to the United States. The money was advanced with the knowledge of the preſident and all the heads of department.—Before the 1ſt Auguſt, 1796, I paid over the whole ſum to the perſons thus engaged. The man principally active in this delicate buſineſs, exacted an abſolute promiſe that his name ſhould remain ſecret. The dependent circumſtances and local ſituation of this man, forbid a diſcloſure of his name, had no ſuch promiſe been made.—The whole tranſaction paſſed within the knowledge of general Wayne, governor St. Clair, and H. H. Brackenridge, Eſq. General Wayne, who was charged with the ultimate direction of this buſineſs, is no more: General St. Clair is ready to confirm the fact; and judge Brackenridge, who ſtands very high in the confidence of the preſent adminiſtration, by his letters, dated the 1ſt inſtant, authoriſes me thus publicly to own, that the ſum of five hundred dollars was paid by me at the time, for the purpoſe, under the promiſe of ſecrecy, and with the knowledge of himſelf, of general Wayne, and governor St. Clair, as I have above ſtated—that the whole tranſaction was innocent, prudent, meritorious. The books of the accountant of the war department ſhew that the money was advanced at the time I have mentioned, and it cannot be pretended that any other public money was ever paid into my hands.

In the ſummer of 1799, the accountant wrote to me, that I was charged with the ſum of five hundred dollars, and deſired that I ſhould ſend vouchers to cloſe the account. When congreſs aſſembled in the December following, I gave his letter to one of the heads of department, all of whom having been in office when the money was advanced, perfectly knew the nature of the ſervice rendered, and the ſtipulation of ſecrecy which forbad the filing of a receipt in the uſual form. I therefore preſume it was ſettled as a ſecret contingent expenſe of the war or Indian department, under the appropriation for theſe purpoſes, by act of congreſs 1ſt June, 1796.

The public records of the accountant prove that this mony came into my hands in June, 1796. The authority of Judge Brackenridge will not be doubted, that I paid it away in July, 1796, long before the election or adminiſtration of Mr. Adams, and before my name was mentioned, or thought of as a candidate at the Pennſylvania election of 1799.

As to Mr. Lewis, who is ſaid to have been an agent for the war department, and to have had public monies in his hands about the ſame time, I know nothing of the man, or his employment, or delinquency. I may have ſeen him, occaſionally, in the public offices; but never had the ſlighteſt acquaintance or connexion with him, at any time of my life. The aſſertion that Mr. Lewis's receipt and mine happened to be on the ſame day, proves, however, that the author of the calumny had acceſs to the public books, and knew the real time that the money was firſt advanced in 1796; but choſe to diſtort facts and dates, ſo as to connect it with 1799, and thereby give plauſibility to his ſuſpicion of electioneering corruption, as baſe in its nature as pitiful in its extent.

JAMES ROSS.

Pittſburgh, 9th July, 1802.

REMARKS.

"The whole of the tranſactions to which Mr. Roſs alludes and for which the *ſecret ſervice* money mentioned was applied, the Editor was poſſeſſed of before the receipt of Mr. Roſs's letter, and an article was prepared on the ſubject, which is ſuppreſſed in order to give place to this letter."

Was ever a country inſulted with ſuch impudence and falſehood. Almoſt every *Aurora* for a long time, has endeavored to ſtigmatize Mr Roſs for making uſe of the public money for the purpoſe of forwarding his election. And now when the circumſtances are made known, behold *the Editor knew of the tranſaction*. Baſe and impudent beyond example. He tells us to be ſure, not that he intended to give a correct ſtatement, to the public, but that "an article was prepared on the ſubject." But unleſs Mr. Roſs had come forward to confute the calumny, the author would have continued to propagate it, as long as his ſlanders were read and he *rewarded*. But this is among *the arts of an able editor*. When Duane charged the ſuppreſſion of Woods hiſtory on the federaliſts, he knew very well the whole tranſaction, and that it was done by Col Burr. But this direct lie, an ſcandalous calumny, was only *the art of an able editor*, ſays the learned Mr. Chectham. When Duane publiſhed the million of defalcations, he knew it was falſe but he could not ſupport the character of an *able editor*, without ſuch little lies. The degeneracy of the times has been a frequent theme of declamation for the politician and moraliſt. Americans muſt certainly have degenerated from their SIRES; or it could never happen that an illiterate and unprincipled foreigner ſhould be permitted to propagate the moſt atrocious falſehoods, againſt the reputation of the firſt characters in the country, impudently acknowlege them, and be openly rewarded for the *infamous* conduct, by the adminiſtration. As for Duane, he is nothing—left to himſelf, he would ſoon ſink to his proper level, or riſe to that *unenvied* and deſerved *height*, long ſince due to his *merits*. But what ſhall we think of thoſe who encourage, ſupport and *reward* him. I bluſh for my country at the anſwer.

"It is to be inquired, indepent of the merits of the application, under what authority or law the money was iſſued—for no law authoriſes the war department to iſſue even a contingent expence but for an *expreſs* and not a *concealed* ſervice, or rather it was iſſued without legal authority; for admitting, and we ſhall admit in its fulleſt latitude, that the uſe to which the money was applied, would have been not only proper, but wiſe, under the circumſtances alledged, if *legal*.

"The expence was not only proper, but wiſe, under the circumſtances alledged." It is but a few days ſince the *ſecret ſervice money to Roſs*, was a fine ſubject to excite the jealouſies and alarm the ſuſpicions of the people, againſt the adminiſtration and Mr. Roſs; when Duane knew, that Mr. Roſs, at leaſt, had acted not only proper but wiſe. Will any man believe that Duane was not acquainted long ſince with the whole tranſaction, both from judge Brackenridge and the public officers? He now affects to turn off the attention, by conſidering the legality of appropriation. This queſtion has nothing to do with it as it effects Mr. Roſs, who was a mere agent. Nor does it in the leaſt juſtify Duane for the ſuſpicions he endeavored to excite againſt Mr. Roſs's character.

"Of the tranſactions of Lewis, Mr. Roſs has unneceſſarily taken the trouble to acquit himſelf. But Mr. Roſs has either miſunderſtood, or preſumed more than was implied in the connection of Lews's name with his. The circumſtance of connection was wholly founded on the certificates for the ſecret ſervice money to Mr. Roſs, and the ſecret ſervice money to Mr. Lewis, being both dated and iſſued on *the ſame day* and date. This was ſuch a fact as, without explanation, muſt neceſſarily have placed the *two iſſues* in the *ſame department* on the *ſame date* under a common ſuſpicion."

This is a new diſcovery. Becauſe the cirficates of Mr. Roſe and Mr. Lewis were dated and iſſued on the ſame day, and from the ſame department, they muſt therefore be connected. If that were the caſe Mr. Duane, you would find very few willing to tranſact buſineſs in the ſame office and on the ſame day with you.

The remainder of his remarks is taken up in endeavoring to exculpate himſelf by abuſing Mr. Roſs. Duane may well be attached to this kind of logic, as it has frequently been ſerviceable to him; but the time may arrive, when the public will demand ſomething more ſatisfactory.

Waſh. Fed.

FROM THE FREDERICK-TOWN HERALD.

To the Printer of the Frederick-Town Herald.

SIR,

Having lately heard that you had ſet up a printing preſs at Frederick-Town, and that you intended publiſhing a Newſpaper once a week, in which you promiſe to give true information to the common people, reſpecting public men and their proceedings, and every thing elſe that may be intereſting to them. It gave me very great ſatisfaction when one of my neighbors, who is pretty well off in the world, and takes ſeveral newſpapers which he reads, informed me about it. Although my neighbor and myſelf had for ſome time paſt not been very good friends, as I had been led to believe that, he and other rich men in the country wiſhed to ride on the poor, and to oppreſs them in every way they could This made me keep at a diſtance from him, but it being harveſt time bro't us together, when we ſoon got into a friendly converſation, and I ſoon diſcovered that he was not that tyrant, he had been repreſented to me: Indeed, he has always been an obliging neighbor, by helping and ſending me any thing I aſked for. During our friendly chat, we talked of the ſcarcity of money, when I told him that produce had taken ſuch a fall, that I found it as much as I could do to ſupport my family, and pay the heavy taxes I had to pay govern nent. He aſk'd me if I had heard what Jefferſon and Congreſs had done laſt winter? I anſwered no, that I got no newſpaper, nor had I any friend who could or would tell me the truth about ſuch things; he then ſaid that he would inform me correctly, and if I doubted his word, that I ſhould aſk any well informed man in the country or town, to ſatisfy myſelf that what he told me was true. To my very great aſtoniſhment he ſaid that Jefferſon and Congreſs together, had taken off the taxes from pleaſure carriages and loaf ſugar, things he ſaid, which I and men rich as myſelf uſe, and that they ſuffered the tax to remain upon brown ſugar, tea, coffee and ſalt, articles which every poor perſon in the country uſe and are obliged to have every day in their families. That Jefferſon had recommended it to be done, and that the democratic members of congreſs, (amongſt whom was General Heiſter) had voted for it, that all the Federal Republican members of congreſs had voted againſt it, and that he Federal members had uſed all their might and influence to keep it off of brown ſugar, tea, coffee and ſalt, ſaying, that the poor people in the country who uſe them were not able to pay ſo much tax a year for thoſe things; that the rich who rode in their carriages, and drank loaf ſugar in their tea, coffee and toddy could much better afford to pay for it, and that they ought, and not the poor who earn their little money by the ſweat of their brow. I was truly aſtoniſhed when he told me all this, and anſwered him that it was impoſſible, that it was not true, for when the gentlemen out of town, and the country were a year or two ago electioneering in our neighbourhood, they perſuaded me and many of my neighbours, that Jefferſon and General Heiſter were the friends of the poor; that they would if we elected them, take off all the taxes and the poor people, then would have no more taxes to pay. Being told this, I voted for Jefferſon and General Heiſter, and felt very happy that in future I ſhould have no more taxes to pay. He aſked me whether I could afford to keep a carriage and drink loaf ſugar in my tea, coffee, toddy &c, I told him no. Then Jefferſon and Heiſter are not your friends—Well ſaid he, how much brown ſugar, tea, coffee and ſalt do you uſe through the year in you family? I made a calculation, (though I believe it was too little) and anſwered that I uſed about 30 lbs. of coffee, 100 lbs. of ſugar, 10 lbs. of tea, and for my family and ſtock ten buſhels of ſalt. He then told me, that I paid 5 cents upon every pound of coffee, 3 cents upon every pound of ſugar, 20 cents upon every pound of tea, and 20 cents upon every buſhel of ſalt, which makes the ſum of £3 11 3, that I pay yearly. Whilſt I, continued he, uſe about 150 lbs of loaf ſugar, upon which I paid laſt year 9 cents tax per pound, and upon my carriage I paid 12 dollars, making in the whole £9 11 3, this they have taken off my ſhoulders, and left you to pay your tax as well as you can; now you muſt plainly ſee that you have been deceived by thoſe men who perſuaded you Jefferſon, Heiſter and the democrats were the only true friends of the poor; does it not appear to you that they are the friends of the rich,

* Alluding to two paragraphs which precede one from the Lanſingburgh Gazette, and one from the Evening Poſt of July 1ſt, expreſſing ſome ſuſpicions that the work was deſigned to promote party views: but we do not think it neceſſary to republiſh them here.

and have they not favored themſelves and their rich friends, by taking off the tax from carriages and loaf ſugar, and ſuffering the taxes to remain upon all the articles uſed by the poor? Theſe things ſtruck my mind ſo forcibly, that I could not contradict him, and was forced to think him right. Upon which, I immediately determined to ſtate the converſation to you, and if you alſo ſay, and publiſh it to the world in your paper, that Jefferſon and the democratic members of congreſs have acted ſo wickedly againſt the poor people, it will determine me to do every thing againſt them at the next election. I hope this long letter will not tire you, 'tis ſaid you are good natured and have ſet up your printing preſs for the very purpoſe of giving us poor people information. Pray don't let it be long 'till you anſwer me, as I am very anxious to know the truth of this buſineſs. If you remain ſilent, I ſhall conclude that my neighbor told me ſtories. Should you anſwer this letter, then I will write you all the converſation that paſſed between me and my neighbour, which was a very long one.

A FARMER.

Frederick County, July 2d 1802,

Foreign Articles.
[VIA BOSTON.]

LONDON, May 26.

Notwithſtanding the unanimity which the Paris papers ſtate to prevail in France, upon the ſubject of electing the Chief Conſul for life: there is, we are informed, an oppoſition neither very feeble, nor inactive. They have availed themſelves of a circumſtance which a Perſian always views with the greateſt intereſt and anxiety; we mean the price of bread. Since the regiſters have been opened, bread has riſen in price—an event, which we infer, has occaſioned ſome diſcontent, of which the oppoſition have endeavoured to profit, Gen. Junot, the Commandant of Arius at Paris, has thought it neceſſary to publiſh an addreſs to the officers, in which he notices the temporary dearneſs of bread, and ſays, that at the moment in which the French nation is called upon to vote upon the important queſtion on which depends the confirmation of the public tranquility and happineſs, diſaffected perſons have not failed to have recourſe to their accuſtomed intrigues, to endeavor to prevent part of the people from expreſſing their wiſh upon the great queſtion, and have profited of the dearneſs of bread to create apprehenſions of a famine, and invent tales equally abominable and abſurd. He then ſays, that the government are taking efficacious meaſures to have the magazine always filled and to prevent any want of bread at paris, or its increaſing in price.

Some private accounts affirm, that the regiſters do not fill very rapidly.

One Paris paper notices, with a ſneer, an attempt on our part to retaliate for the commercial prohibitions in the French ports, by prohibiting the landing in our ports of ſome cargoes of French wines and brandy. The paper hints, that the French may poſſibly do without our manufactures, but that we can neither make claret or brandy.

We are happy, however, to hear it rumoured, that the probability of any ill-will upon the ſubject of theſe commercial prohibtions, is likely to be done away, and that it is in contemplation to negociate a commercial Treaty. A French commiſſioner is expected from France in a few days.

French Funds a quater per cent lower, 56 1-4

BUONAPARTE ON SUICIDE.

A Paris paper of the 19th of May, ſays in conſequence of a granidier of the Conſular Guard having ſhot himſelf, on account of a diſappointment in love, the Erſt Conſul commanded the following notice to be poſted up at the barracks:—

"A ſoldier ought to know how to overcome grief and the melancholy ariſing from paſſion. There is as much true courage in ſuffering with firmneſs mental pain, as in remaining firm before the grape ſhot of a battery. For a ſoldier to abandon himſelf to ſorrow without any reſiſtance, to kill himſelf in order to avoid it, is to abandon the field of battle, without having conquered,"

PARIS, May 22.

The regiſters of the votes on the queſtion, "Whether Buonaparte ſhall be Conſul for life?" were yeſterday cloſed in the capital. The great majority of the votes were in his favor. They were large numbers who voted in addition—"that he would have the right of chooſing his ſucceſſor;"—"that he ſhould be declared Emperor of the Gauls;" and by a ſmall party it was propoſed that the Supreme Power ſhould be hereditary in his family, as it was in that of the late Royal Dynaſty. The liſt of votes, however, were much leſs numerous than was expected. Many of the middle claſs did not vote, from an apprehenſion theſe liſts of votes, as happened at the cloſe of the late reign, may be converted into ſo many liſts of proſcription! The poorer claſs were equally ſhy of coming forward, but from a different reaſon. Bread is at 3ſous, and likely to be dearer, and on ſuch occaſions the populace of Paris feel no cordiality whatever towards the exiſting government.

BOSTON, July 10.

FROM FRANCE.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Europe, to his friend in this town.

"John R. Livingſton bought a veſſel and ſent home the French priſoners, at the earneſt ſolicitations of Pichon. The bill which he carried for the amount of the expence were *diſhonored* in France. When the miniſter, his brother, had arrived there he did all that public duty or private regard could prompt, to obtain a ſettlement of the demand and payment of the ſum, with intereſt and damages. As a perſonal favor to the chancellar he ſucceeded in obtaining an acknowledgment of the original ſum without intereſt or damages, and payment by draughts on the department, which are a ſort of anticipation of the taxes and by certain diſcounts will be turned into caſh. When you conſider the nature of the demand, the quality and ſituation of the demandant, you will ſee very little hope for any other creditors."

Extract of a letter from Bordeaux, dated early in June.

"The commerce of this country begins already to feel the mild influence of peace. More than 150 ſhips, and ſome of 6 or 700 tons, have already ſailed from this port for India and the colonies.

"Political faction and party ſpirit, which have ſo long agitated the minds of our good citizens, have ſubſided, and all is now calm. The ſubject is fairly exhauſted and forgotten, and people now find, that for theſe 10 years paſt they have been in a ſtate of infanity. You will naturally imagine that our *gratitude* to the author of the bleſſings we now experience, is proportionate to the good he has done; nor are you miſtaken. He intimated an indirect wiſh to be named conſul for life, and we have named him *conſul for life!*—He wiſhed to eſtabliſh an order of recompence, under the title of the Legion of Honor, to be compoſed of officers, ſoldiers, &c. who had deſerved well of their country, of which he was to be chief, and to be admitted for life, and we have ſanctioned the eſtabliſhment of the *Legion of Honor!* He may poſſibly one day wiſh to have the power to name his ſucceſſor, and we ſhall then probably award him the power to *name his ſucceſſor!* After this, thoſe of our countrymen who have main ained that republics are always ungrateful, will, at leaſt, acknowledge that the French *republic* is an exception."

The Commercial Council of Bordeaux have recommend, that no foreigners ſhall be allowed to ſell their ſhips in France; that the wood in the interior of France fit for ſhip building ſhould be immediately ſent to the ſeaports; that the importation of materials from the north of Europe, ſhould be particularly encouraged by premiums, &c. that ſhips of war *en flute* ſhould be immediately diſpatched to Guiana for timber, &c. and that foreigners ſhould on no account be permitted to interfere in the coaſting trade of France.

Extract of a letter, dated Buenos Ayres, May 5, from the captain of an American ſhip, (chartered in this country to take a freight for Europe) to his owners in Boſton.

"The iron I brought for ballaſt was taken out of my ſhip by an order from this government, and landed in the cuſtom houſe; but, ſince that, it has been removed into a warehouſe, where it ſtill remains. I have not received pay for it yet, but expect to. I ſend you here a duplicate of a certificate I have ſent before, of the landing of the iron; I alſo ſend you a copy of a memorial preſented to the Vice-King here, ſigned by thoſe Americans whoſe names you will ſee. The memorial never has been anſwered or noticed. I ſend you alſo the copy of a letter, lately ſent to our miniſter at the court of Spain, ſigned by the ſame whoſe names are to the memorial. I know not whether I ſhall meet your approbation, but I could do no other than join the others, though my ſituation in ſome reſpects is different from theirs. The treatment that I have unjuſtly experienced here from the Chiefs or Directors of government, would ſcarcely meet your belief. Excluſive of the raſcally detention I have ſuffered I have had my ſeamen taken from on board my ſhip, by order of his Vice-Majeſty, and put on board his armed veſſels to cruize upon the coaſt in the river, to capture whatever American veſſels they fall in with; while others of my crew have been enticed, by Spaniſh officers, to deſert my ſhip, and leave me in diſtreſs,—On my making application to the Vice-King, to have thoſe men ſent back to their duty, he immediately iſſued an order for me to pay them the amount of their wages, and to deliver their effects, which I promptly refuſed to do. All my petitions have been diſregarded by this deſpotic officer, who has frequently treatened me with impriſonment for not paying the wages of the ſeamen. Nothing can exceed his antipathy to the Americans, and contempt of the government of the United States!

"As it has ever remained a doubt with me, how long I ſhall be detained here, I could do no other than join with my unfortunate countrymen here, praying for the interference of our own government."

Copy of a letter from certain citizens of the United States, to Charles Pinckney, Eſq; Miniſter Plenipotentiary to the court of Madrid.

Buenos Ayres, April 22, 1802.

SIR.

Weary of individual exertion in purſuit of that redreſs, which our treatment in this country ſo loudly demands, we feel ourſelves compelled to reſort for it to the interference and influence of the American Government.

It is with much ſatisfaction, we find that you are the Diplomatic Agent of the United States, near the court of Spain, and we look forward, with confidence, in your well-tried patriotiſm, for a ready and ſpirited co-operation with us in our application for juſtice from that court.

The incloſed memorial, lately preſented by us collectively to the government here, will furniſh you with a general idea of the nature of the grievannes we have ſuffered. The peculiar circumſtances attending each particular caſe, we muſt defer tranſmitting to you, till we have time to collect and arrange them, and are able to procure the documents neceſſary to ſubſtantiate their truth. In the mean time we conceive it of the utmoſt importance to the final ſucceſs of our reſpective claims, that the court of Spain be prepared for their formal reception, and that all improper intrigue on the part of the wrong doers here may be defeated.

We are the more convinced of the neceſſity of an early attention of theſe points by the departure from this province of Don Franciſſo del Pino, the beginning of the preſent month, for Spain. He is the ſon of the Vice King here, and we have good reaſon to believe goes charged with inſtructions from his father to make repreſentations to the Spaniſh court, unjuſt in themſelves and extremely hoſtile to us.

The conduct of the Vice King here, indeed ſtands in need of a ſpecial and confidential family agent for its juſtification! A conduct marked by the mean and mercenary ſpirit of plunder on the one hand, and a ſhameful neglect or ignorance of duty on the other.

While his Vice Majeſty had his whole family on the alert for the diſcovery and ſeizure of ſome petty packages of contraband, he baſely ſuffered an enemy of inferior force to enter this Province and ſtrip the King his maſter of towns and territory. With regard to us, he has, if poſſible, acted ſtill more unworthily. All our petitions, whether individual or collective, have been paſſed over with ſilent contempt. Hoſpitality and juſtice have been denied us, and our perſons and our property have been the ſport of the moſt wanton tyranny. Where he dares not oppreſs us by an active cruelty, he unfeelingly ruins us by delay. And when he cannot reach us directly with his injuſtice, he aims it indirectly, by encouraging or compelling individuals to violate their contracts with us.

The Governor of Montevideo has not only been his able co-adjutor, in theſe ungenerous and unjuſt proceedings, but has ever appeared to place an ambition in excelling him.

We ſhall addreſs the Government of the United States, concerning theſe grievances and injuries. In the mean time, we doubt not you will do every thing in our behalf, conſiſtent with your official ſituation.

Mr. Titus Welles, who will have the honor to deliver to you this letter, is a gentleman well acquainted with the affairs of his unfortunate countrymen in theſe ports, and fully competent to anſwer every enquiry on the ſubject.

To him we beg to refer you, and are, with ſentiments of the higheſt conſideration and reſpect, Sir, your moſt obedient, and moſt humble ſervants, Thomas O'Reilly, Joſeph Ruſſel, Wm. Tood, Jun. Job W. Hall, Titus Conklin, Jona Williams, Henry Davidſon, Joſiah Gould, Leonard Jarvis, 3d, Daniel Olney, Jona, Ruſſel, Titus Welles, Robert Gray, Silas Atkins, William Allen, Daniel M'Pherſon, Caleb Lorning, Iſaac Iſaacs, Joſiah Roberts, Moſes Griffin, John Auſley, John Grant.

TO RENT,

For one or more years, a convenient Store and dwelling

HOUSE,

(With the neceſſary back-buildings,)

Next door to the Eagle-Tavern, now the poſſeſſion of *Meſſrs. W. & D. Burr.* Enquire of

Wm. Mackenzie, & Co.

Two doors below.

Richmond, July 28, 1802. tf

The Virginia Gazette.

—RICHMOND—

SATURDAY, JULY 31, 1802.

From the RECORDER.

From a Virginian Correſpondent.

NO. IV.

THE defence for Mr Stoddert is ended. It has taken a much more extenſive ſcope than I at firſt deſigned, proceeding from the introduction of collateral ſubjects, which appeared neceſſary to the elucidation. If any reader is not ſatisfied with my ſtatements, arguments and concluſions, I requeſt he will, befofore he forms a final opinion, read again. It has been my intention to avoid perſonal offence, and I hope that I have ſucceeded.

This defence was equally unknown and unexpected by Mr. Sotddert. Haivng introduced his name without his approbation into a newſpaper, in an inveſtigation, wherein public intereſt as well as his public and private character were concerned, I did not think it right to abandon the ſubject, until I had fully ſatisfied myſelf of having arreſted, and in ſome degree counteracted, a torrent of error and calumny, which was circulated with equal induſtry and ſucceſs.—

Concerning myſelf, I will now ſay a few words. I was never attached to, or confided in either of the parties which have for ſome time diſturbed and threatened to deſolate this country. I never was nor never will be a member of any party, faction, club, political ſociety, or caucus, either to ſupport or counteract either of the preſent factions, or any others which may hereafter exiſt. My oppoſition ſhall be open, fair, and above board. I hold the inflexible partizans of each, to be equally obnoxious and dangerous. I think that I have a ſufficient portion of federaliſm and republicaniſm, as they are now taught and underſtood, to ſtand ſomewhere between the two parties. And it is my opinion that the true ſpirit of federal republicaniſm will ere long once more dawn upon this benighted and diſtracted land.

I am equally an enemy to the ſettled principles of an eſtabliſhed, hereditary or artificial ariſtocracy, and to the wild theories of an unreſtrained and licentious democracy. The firſt of theſe is a tyranny. It is a deprivation of political right. Not only the principles, but the perſons who meditate to eſtabliſh them, ſhould be oppoſed and abhorred. With reſpect to the ſecond, it is but little better than anarchy, decorated with the pleaſing and ſplendid names of liberty and equality, and ſome times metamorphoſed into republicaniſm. Factious and ambitious demagogues, will lead, or rather miſlead, the public opinions, either by the propagation of falſehood, or by the ſuppreſſion of truth; while upright and modeſt men ſtand aloof, and diſdain to mingle in ſuch ſcenes of deception, and turpitude.

My opinion is that our political happineſs may be eſtabliſhed without the aid of the torrid effervescence and ardent ambition of a Hamilton, or the cold, ſelfiſh, anchoritiſh, and inflexible plans and habits of a Gallatin. Neither of theſe hierophants ſuit the general temper, wiſhes, and habits of our citizens.

Every reader's memory will convince him of how much importance and influence in the oppoſite political ſcales theſe men have been, and yet are. The individuals in ſociety who wiſh to diſcountenance the principles of the one, throw themſelves into the ſcale of the other. To eſcape a Scylla, they ruſh upon a Charybdis. To avoid one poiſon they ſwallow another. In China, when perſons have loſt the public approbation, they loſe their places. In this country, a man who gives to one half of the community the moſt cauſes to diſlike him, is in the fair road to popular pre-eminence. It is better to be an infuriated partizan than to poſſeſs unbounded merit, connected with moderation.

Gracious heavens! Is the ſtock of intellect in this country ſo ſmall, that our political machinery cannot be managed without the aid of an individual whom chance has brought hither? What if Mr. Hamilton had never left the torrid regions of St. Croix, or if Mr. Gallatin was ſtill reading geometry, and aſtronomy, among the ſnows of Switzerland? Should we in either caſe have no government? I make no accuſation againſt either of theſe perſons. It is ſufficient for me that neither of them have the public confidence. Let us then endeavour to act without them. Let us revive thoſe principles of patriotiſm, harmony and confidence, which made us a people. It is from theſe, and theſe only, that we can expect or hope for political happineſs and private repoſe.

My approbation of ſome important meaſures, and objection to others, during the adminiſtrations of the firſt and ſecond preſidents, procured for me alternately the epithets of federaliſt and anti-federaliſt, juſt as ſuited the opinions, or wiſhes, of different individuals. This happened becauſe I did not regulate my opinions to ſuit every popular blaſt, or political meaſure, which might be advocated, or promoted, by either of the prevailing parties.

The approbation of my own mind was and ſhall always be my political touchſtone. When this is obtained, I care but little for the opinions, applauſe, or cenſure of others. With nothing to fear, and as little to hope, I have habituated myſelf to view with calm indifference, the tranſitory clamour, and evaneſcent praiſe of the numerous ephemerons who have ſucceeded each other. There are a few, but alas! how few! who have acted upon the political ſtage, whoſe examples can be entirely recommended. This, in one ſenſe, may be conſidered as a misfortune; in another, as a bleſſing. It ſhews clearly, that it is by far better that every man ſhould form his own opinions and rules of conduct, than that he ſhould become the humble dependant or vaſſal of another. Let any man take the whole vocabulary of names from A to Z—Let him weigh each of theſe ſeparated from his party.—Let him then put the queſtion, is this *a proper perſon to be ſe elected as an example?* An inſtantaneous NO will be the anſwer.

Does it, therefore, follow that the human character is incapable of affording proper examples for imitation? Not ſo. It only ſhews the imbecility, and uncertainty of every thing, which is human. It ſhews that, generally ſpeaking, one man is but little better than another. It ſhould rouze us all to explore the hidden treaſures of our own minds, to purify them thro' the crucibles of enquiry, to poliſh them by reaſon and reflection, to hold them in conſtant uſe, at conſtant command, to make them the anchors of our hopes, and the pivots of our deciſions.

If there be any thing in which I am an enthuſiaſt, it is in this hope, that reaſon, reflection, moderation and toleration, may take the lead; that the whole community may be rouzed to a proper ſenſe of their own religious, moral, political, ſocial rights, and duties; that every individual will uſe the beſt means in his power to obtain information, and to conſider it with ſeriouſneſs and impartiality. If a ſpirit like this ſhould once prevail, there would be no occaſions to look into other hemiſpheres for the ſpurious aid of ambitious adventurers.* We ſhould not be poiſed between champion A. and champion B. between demagogue C. and demagogue D. they would all be *hiſſed from the public ſtage.*

In fine, let this be for ever remembered, that he who can deſcend to baſeneſs ſo low, in order to carry his own point, or diſappoint another, as to *ſuppreſs truth or propagate or countenance falſehood*, is fit for any other miſchief or wickedneſs. He deſerves not only diſcountenance, but abhorrence. Inſtead of this, ſuch is now the influence of faction, that, if it be ſaid of a man that he has been *ſometimes a federaliſt*, there are thouſands of weak people who conſider it as a reproach! What puny ſouls muſt ſuch men have? Is it not the moſt honorable teſtimonial that ſuch a man belongs to no faction? That he has the independence to think for himſelf, and the honeſty to aſſert his opinions? For every one of ſuch characters, I wiſh from my ſoul, that there were an hundred thouſand. Party ſpirit and the ambitious who endeavour to miſlead the unthinking multitude, would dwindle into *nothing*, and theſe deſpoilers of public peace would be driven from the public ſtage with ſhame, diſgrace, contumely and contempt.

CANDIDUS.

* Here follows a note of the Editor, which is unavoidably omitted until next publication, for want of room.

On Thurſday night laſt departed this life, very ſuddenly, Mrs. JUDITH TAYLOR, the amiable conſort of Mr. *Thomas Taylor*, and eldeſt daughter of *John Brown*, eſq. of this city.

PUBLIC SALE.

Will be Sold at public auction, for caſh, under the direction of the major part of the commiſſioners named and authoriſed, in and by a commiſſion of bankruptcy awarded and iſſued againſt Thomas Hooper, late merchant of the city of Richmond, on Wedneſday the 4th day of Auguſt next, at the houſe now in the occupation of the ſaid Hooper,

A likely Negro Woman & Child,

A Negro Girl and Boy,

Together with a variety of

Houſehold and Kitchen Furniture,

too tedious to enumerate.

And on Thurſday the 13th day of the ſame month, in the county of Hanover, on the plantation lately occupied by the ſaid Hooper, within about 5 miles of Hanover town, the ſtock of

Horſes, Cattle, Sheep, and Hogs,

With a number of plantation utenſils.

RICHARD DENNY, } Aſſignees
CHARLES SPENCER, }

Richmond, July 29, 1802. 4t

☞ TAKEN out of this Office ſome few days paſt, the FILES of NEWSPAPERS for the years 1786, '87, and '88—half bound.—Alſo, a ſmall book of about a quire, covered with cartridge paper, in which were entered a number of Accounts of balances due for the Virginia Gatette, which have been put into the hands of Collectors in ſeveral counties.—A reaſonable compenſation will be made to any perſon who will return them.

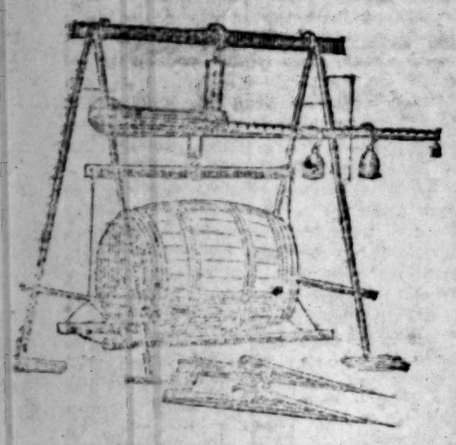
Cheap, for Caſh.

BLANKS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

BONDS, and Notes of Hand—1/6 *per Quire.*

Other Blanks printed by the ream, or ten quires, at 2/9 *per Quire.*

Patent Balance.



THE great accuracy, convenience and dispatch, beside economy of expence, labor and time, attendant on this very useful improvement in the art of weighing, induce a general belief that it will soon supercede every other kind of beam, especially as orders are now receiving for the West-India Markets. Its utility wants only to be known, to insure that general approbation, which has attended it wherever used. Beams of various sizes, from pounds to tons, can be furnished on application to

E. W. ROOTES,
Agent to the Patentee.

Richmond, July 1st, 1802.

THE subscriber has commenced the PRACTICE OF THE LAW in the High Court of Chancery, for the District of Richmond; and in the Federal Court of the same place: His attendance will be regular on both Courts.

CREED TAYLOR.

Cumberland county, Needham, near Farmville Post Office, Prince Edward, 30th July, 1802. 4t.

Wm. & J. H. Fousbee,

HAVING every reason to believe that they are possessed of the *genuine* matter of COW-POX, inform that they are now prepared to inoculate for that disease.

Should any gentlemen wish to prove their security by Vaccination, from the contagion of Small Pox by subsequent inoculation for the latter, they can be accommodated with a house for the purpose.

If however any should prefer to be inoculated for the *SMALL POX*, they may apply.

June. 4th. 1802.

For Sale.

On Thursday the 5th day of August next, will be sold, at the Eagle Tavern, in the city of Richmond, for ready money, at Public Auction, the

Brick Tenement,

AT present occupied by Prosser and Mongure, and Shiphard & Bendle, which was conveyed to us by Deed of Trust on the 5th day of June, 1795, by Reuben Coutts, to secure the payment to Edward Garland, the sum of five hundred and forty pounds, with interest thereon from the 5th day of June, 1802, together with the charges of sale, the expence of recording the Deed of Trust, and all other necessary charges.

Wm. DABNEY.
Wm. AUSTIN.

June 23d, 1802. [tdf]

THE friends of Mr. DAVID BUCHANAN, of London, are informed, that he will receive Consignments, on which, if required, the Subscribers will make advances in Sterling or Current Money.

THE BRITISH SHIP

Adventure,

Now loading at City Point, for London, will receive to his address 200 Hhds. Tobacco, if immediate application be made to *Robert & Allan Pollok & Co* of Richmond, or to

BUCHANAN & POLLOK.

Petersburg, 14th June, 1802.

FOR SALE,

At Hanover Courthouse, on Wednesday the 25th of August next, (Hanover court day) a

Tract of Land,

ADJOINING the land on which the said Courthouse is, and extending to Littlepage's Bridge, on Pamunkey River, containing 351 acres. One third of the purchase money will be required on the day of sale, and the terms, as to the rest, fixed on at the same time. The subscriber will endeavor to sell the said land before the said 25th of August, privately; and should he succeed, will advertize the public of it immediately.

BENJAMIN POLLARD,
Trustee of the estate of *Paul Thilman*, deceased.

Hanover, July 14, 1802.

A FEW COPIES OF

Henning's Justice,

May be had at this Office, and of Mr. Pumfrey, Book-Binder and Stationer.

FOR SALE,
THAT LARGE AND PLEASANT

HOUSE,

SITUATED on the Hay-Market square, in this city, at present occupied by Mr. Henry Banks; also a smaller one adjoining, suitable for a small family, with sufficient ground inclosed for gardens, &c. to both. The healthy and airy situation of these houses, render them an a desirable residence for genteel families.

I will give a convenient credit for either or both, or take country produce or European goods in part payment.—Those houses are now under a general repair and may be said to be as good as new. I have several small houses to let, calculated for students or a small family, to be furnished, if required. A few steady genteel Boarders can be accommodated.

J. PRYOR.

Richmond, Hay-Market, July 13th, 1802. [tf.

The friends of Mr. THOMAS REEVES, *merchant in* London, *are respectfully informed,* That the BRIG

Mariner,

Captain *Archibald Heartley,*

WILL complete her loading at West-Point, on York River, where she will be ready to receive Tobacco to his address by the 23d of this present month. The Mariner is a fine new British built brig, and will carry 350 hogsheads.—As most of her cargo is engaged, those who may please to favor Mr. Reeves with consignments in her, will have them sent to West-Point by the 23d current, or as soon after as possible, or send their commands to the subscriber, who will attend to their execution.

BENJ'N. DAY.

Fredericksburg, 10th July, 1802. 2w.

Armistead Anderson,

Of the late firm of Austin & Anderson,)

INFORMS the public, that he has commenced business in the

Commission Line,

In the brick corner house, just below the Capitol, and nearly opposite the Post Office. He has a commodious LUMBER-HOUSE, convenient to the canal, where any kind of produce will be received on STORAGE. All those who may favour him with a preference, may rest assured that the strictest attention will be paid to their commands.

Richmond, July 1st, 1802.

Mineralogy.

THE subscriber respectfully informs those persons it may concern, that he proposes remaining in or near to Richmond for three or four weeks longer, and will during that time examine Land for Coal or any other Minerals, and assay the Ores for any gentleman who may wish it. The terms will be found moderate, and the information given such as may be relied upon. Being much out of town, a note left with the Printer, or at Mr. Booker's Tavern, will meet due attention.

B. HENFREY, *Mineralogist.*

N. B. Preparations are making for another exhibition of the NEW LIGHT, in a course of experiments which the Patentee flatters himself will meet with general approbation, as they will prove the utility of the discovery.

To the Patrons of the Virginia Gazette, & General Advertiser.

THE Accompts of the Editor of this paper with most of his friends, stand many years back unsettled. The period has arrived when he must from *necessity* obtain a close of them, and he sanguinely flatters himself that there is not a single individual with whom he has an open accompt, who will not promptly adjust it. To the individuals who owe, the payment will be trivial; but, when they are told the fact that in these small accompts the Editor has upwards of TWELVE THOUSAND DOLLARS standing, it will be at once admitted that the collection of them in the aggregate is to him all important. The very few to whom it may not be convenient to make that immediate payment, which is so material at this period to the Editor, will no doubt execute their notes upon the application of his agents for collection, in order to a final close of the accompts up to the periods stated.

For Glasgow,

The British SHIP

MARY,

JOHN BRUCE, Master, to sail in ten days. For passage only (having good accommodations) apply to *Robertson & Brown*, of Norfolk; to the Captain on board, or to

James & John Dunlop.

Petersburg, 21st July, 1802. 3w.

Thomas Rutherfoord & Co.

Have just received a Consignment of

4-4 IRISH LINENS,
well assorted;
A FEW CRATES
QUEEN's WARE,
And a Cargo of
LIVERPOOL STOVED SALT.

They have also on hand,

THIRTY HOGSHEADS OF GOOD WEST-INDIA RUM,

Which articles they will dispose of on moderate terms.

Richmond, 7th June, 1802. 12aw2m

Gilliat & Kirby,

Have received by the late arrivals their

Spring Goods,

Which they are now selling at their usual low prices for CASH or COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Richmond, May 12, 1802. tf

NOTICE

The Co-partnership of

M'Craw & Gwathmey,

HAVING dissolved on the 8th instant, in consequence of the death of M. Miller W. M'Craw, all persons indebted to, as well as those who have claims against the said firm, are requested to call on me for a final adjustment of the same.

Robert Gwathmey,
Surviving partner of M'Craw & Gwathmey.

Richmond, July 12, 1802. (8t)

EAGLE TAVERN,

—RICHMOND—

ESME SMOCK,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public, that he has taken the above house, which he purposes keeping in such manner as, he presumes to hope, will give general satisfaction. He will take particular care to be constantly supplied with the best WINES and LIQUORS, &c. &c. and as he is determined to spare no pains in making the Eagle Tavern equal to any in the United States, he therefore solicits such encouragement as his exertions merit.

His Stables are well furnished with FORAGE, and a careful Ostler.

May 27, 1802.

John Henry,

HAS JUST RECEIVED,

White and yellow Nankeens,
Complete table sets of blue and white China, of 156 pieces;
China Bowls of different sizes in tubs;
Imperial Tea;
Canton and Garden Fans; and
SEWING SILK:

Imported in the ship Mount Vernon, lately arrived at Philadelphia, from Canton, which with a few puncheons of

High proof W. I. Rum,

he will sell on moderate terms.

Richmond, 27th April, 1802. tf.

Norfolk Borough:

At a Hustings Court held the 24th day of May, 1802.

John Cowper and Company, *Plaintiffs,*
AGAINST
Edward Goold and Son and John Granbery, *Def'ts.* } In Chancery

THE defendants Edward Goold & Son not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the said defendants are not inhabitants of this commonwealth; on the motion of the plaintiffs by their counsel, *It is ordered,* that the said defendants Edward Goold Son do appear here on the 4th *Monday* in August next, and answer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Virginia Gazette for two months successively, and published at the front door of the courthouse of this Borough. And it is further ordered that the defendant John Granbery do not pay, convey away, or secret any of the debts or effects due from, or in his hands, belonging to the other defendants until the further order of this court.

(A Copy)—Teste,

2m. Wm. SHARP, C. N. B. C.

NOTICE.

THE Partnership of LESSLIE & DALZEL was on the 18th of last month dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims against them, will apply to JOHN LESSLIE for payment; and all those indebted to them, will make payment to him only.

JOHN LESSLIE,
ARCH'D DALZEL.

Richmond, July 20, 1802.

J. L. has for sale a General Assortment of GROCERIES, which he will sell low, for Cash or Country Produce.

Just Published,

And may be had at the Printing Office of JOHN DIXON, and of JOHN COURTNEY, Jun. near Mr. Wilkinson's Tavern, on Shockoe-Hill,

THE CHRISTIAN's POCKET COMPANION;

containing a collection of the newest and most admired

SPIRITUAL SONGS,

Now made use of amongst the United Baptist of Virginia.

Selected by JOHN COURTNEY, Senior.

☞ This Book contains 108 pages 8vo. Price 25 Cents.

Richmond, July 19, 1802.

At a quarterly court continued and held for Gloucester county, the 8th day of June, 1802.

Thomas Stubblefield, Robert Stubblefield and Richard Coleman, securities for Elizabeth Tureman, now Elizabeth St. Laurence, for her administration of the estate of William Tureman, dec'd. to whom (as such) the said estate is by order of Gloucester court committed, Complainants,

AGAINST

Henry St. Laurence and Elizabeth his wife, which Elizabeth is executrix of William Tureman, dec'd. and Christopher Pryor and John Lewis, Defendants,

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant, Henry St. Laurence, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country, on the motion of the complainants by Benjamin Dabney their attorney, IT IS ORDERED, That the said defendant Henry St. Laurence, do appear here on the first day of the next November term, and answer the bill of the complainants; that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the door of the court house in this county; and it is further ordered, that the defendants Christopher Pryor and John Lewis, be restrained from paying to the other defendants any money in their hands (or debts due from them to the said defendants) but that they retain the same in their hands, subject to the further decree of this court. (Copy) (8w‖)

THOMAS NELSON, C. G. C.

I HAVE

Three Tenements

ON the main-street and one on Richmond-Hill, with five rooms each, that I would rent low to good families—Possession may be had immediately.

For sale 1 or 200,000 BRICKS.

R. ADAMS.

July 20th, 1802. oaw3w.

FIRST NOTICE.

In the case of Isaac M'Pherson, *A BANKRUPT.*

WHEREAS a commission of bankruptcy founded upon the act of the Congress of the United States, passed on the 4th day of April, 1800, entitled "an act to establish an uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," has been awarded and issued against Isaac M'Pherson, of the county of Prince William, merchant and miller, and he being declared a bankrupt, is hereby required to surrender himself to the commissioners in the said commission named, or a major part of them, on the 10th and 11th days of August next, and on Friday the 27th day of the same month, at the Eagle Tavern in the city of Richmond, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of each day, and make a full discovery and disclosure of his estate and effects; when and where his creditors are to come prepared to prove their debts, and at the second sitting to chuse assignees; and at the last sitting the said bankrupt is required to finish his examination, and the creditors are to assent to or dissent from the allowance of his certificate. All persons indebted to the said bankrupt, or that have any of his effects, are not to pay or deliver the same but to whom the commissioners shall appoint.

ROBERT BROOKE,
Secretary to the Commissioners.

Richmond, July 17, 1802. [tldm.]

The Friends of James Maury, Esq. of Liverpool, are respectfully informed that the British ship

Lovely Lass

Has arrived at City Point, for their accommodation.

TOBACCO will be received to his address, at the moderate freight of FIFTY SHILLINGS sterling, and 5 per cent. primage per Hhd. A considerable part of her cargo is engaged, but to give immediate dispatch to the ship, few hogsheads will be taken on liberty consignment. Those who wish to avail themselves of this favourable opportunity will please make immediate application to Messrs. Campbell & Wheeler, of Petersburg, or

Robert Gamble.

Richmond, July 6, 1802.

Proposals,

BY A. DAVIS & J. DIXON,

For re-printing, by Subscription,

THAT SCARCE & VALUABLE WORK, THE

DEBATES

AND

OTHER PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

CONVENTION OF VIRGINIA.

To which will now be annexed,

A COPIOUS INDEX.

CONDITIONS.

I. This work shall be printed with a neat type, on good paper, in one large octavo volume, and contain upwards of 600 pages.

II. It will be bound in boards, and delivered to subscribers at the moderate price of Three Dollars and a Half.

III. To those who wish to have their copies elegantly bound gilt and lettered, the price will be Four Dollars.

IV. As this is a work of great magnitude, and as much expense will be necessarily incurred, Two Dollars from each subscriber will be required in advance.

V. The price will be considerably enhanced to non-subscribers.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE above publication was procrastinated on account of the copy-right being vested in Mr. Davis, who has now agreed to print the book in conjunction with the subscriber. The public are therefore respectfully informed, that the work will be put to press, so soon as a sufficiency of subscribers are obtained to indemnify the expense of paper. Upon an accurate calculation, the price mentioned in the former proposals was found too small; the subscriber has thought proper to enhance it, and he hopes that those who first intended to patronize the undertaking, will not on that account withhold their support, for so trivial an alteration.

JOHN DIXON.

*** Subscriptions received in Richmond at the Book-Stores of Messrs. *Pleasants* and *Prigard*, at *A. Davis's* Printing-Office, and by Mr. *Pumfrey*, book-binder.

Valuable Property

FOR SALE.

THE subscribers, at a dissolution of a Co-partnership in the year 1794, were and still are possessed of the several tracts of land herein after mentioned, which they have agreed to sell by Public Auction, at Fluvanna courthouse, on Monday the 27th of September next, being court day, and the sale to continue day after day, until the whole of the land is sold: it being the intention of the parties to close their accounts, there will be no delay of the sale, be the price what it may. One fourth part of the purchase money to be paid down, or an approved acceptance payable in the city of Richmond, at the Eagle Tavern, in 60 days thereafter, the balance payable in three yearly equal instalments with interest from the day of sale. The land itself will be taken as security for the payment of the three instalments. The lands are held under different deeds and grants in Fluvanna and Albemarle counties as followeth:

300 Acres on the middle fork of Cunningham Creek;
150 Acres, joining the above;
124 1-4 Acres, joining the above;
108 Acres joining the above;
44 Acres, joining the above;
400 Acres of very valuable land, on the North Fork of the said Creek, called Sandwidges;
265 Acres, on the branches of Cary Creek;
375 Acres joining the above;
74 1-2 Acres, joining the above;
73 1-2 Acres, joining the above;
200 Acres, on Racoon Creek;
50 Acres, on the Rivanna River, joining the lands of Patrick Woodson;
225 acres, on little Mechunk Creek;
1700 Acres, on the branches of Hardware, in the county of Albemarle.

Those lands are generally in their native state—very little has been cultivated, and the improvements are inconsiderable. The soil may be classed in general as good farming land, with a sufficient proportion of Meadow land. Every tract is covered with valuable timber, which is rapidly increasing in demand and price. The transportation to Richmond is easy and cheap. Some of the lands are immediately on navigation, and the most distant part not more than 6 or 7 miles. Those who are disposed to purchase, and wish to view the lands, will obtain a suitable guide for the purpose, by applying to *Duncan McLaughlan*, in the town of Columbia. Should purchasers be desirous of a division of any of the tracts, for their accommodation it will be complied with, provided they take the whole of the tract among them. By mutual agreement the whole proceeds of the sales are to be paid to *David Ross*.

David Ross.
Duncan McLaughlan.

Richmond, 18th June, 1802. tdf.